

## AMERICAN WOMEN TO AND WAR BABIES

Mrs. William Alexander, of Relief Society, Says Children Will Be Big Asset.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Heads of the war relief organizations here, in discussing the great problem of the army of war babies—a problem now agitating even belligerent Europe—today announced plans for lending assistance in the big work of caring for thousands of those little children soon to be born into the world.

Miss Theodosia M. Spring-Rice, in declaring that the estimated number of these little ones was not exaggerated, announced an appeal to the women of the United States to help in this work, the women of Europe.

In an interview with Mrs. William Alexander, president of the Special Relief Society for convalescent soldiers abroad and the unemployed at home, which committee comprises a large number of well known members of society, Mrs. Alexander said:

"There are two great questions involved in this problem of the war babies—the practical and the moral. I prefer to deal with the practical at this time, and leave the moral side of this problem to those whose business it is to deal with such questions."

**Hope For Stricken Nations.**

"In the first place, these little children, though born under the most trying circumstances and within the roar and din of conflict, will mean an enormous asset to the belligerent nations. Time alone will tell what a great asset they will be to the countries so rapidly being depopulated."

"These small citizens will, perhaps, fill a vast need in the years to come to the present warring nations. Because they will become so important to the future life of these countries, the governments should endeavor to arrange to provide some means for their care."

"Many of the 'war brides' who will bear children this summer doubtless would have been provided for by the fathers of these children had the government not called them to arms."

"As these men have given their lives to their countries, these nations should supply that which they have taken away—the means of support for these little ones so soon to be born into a world struggling in the grip of an unprecedented calamity."

**Question For Governments.**

"With each government, the question should be, not 'What shall we do with these children?' but 'How much can we afford to spend on each one whose father has offered his life for the defense of his country?'"

"These babies are to represent an advantage of incalculable value to the nations in question, and I am sure this will be appreciated by each of them in all the years of their life. It is the duty of their ability—one of the many vexing problems of this cataclysm of the world."

"This is not a time for hysteria. The problem, as I have said, is a practical one. Faced dispassionately, and the material welfare of these little ones should be considered with an open mind."

By THEODOSIA M. SPRING-RICE.

President of the United States Branch of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild and cousin of the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

As president of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild here I am sending out tomorrow a letter to the women of this country to send donations of infants' wear to the Guild in time to be shipped to Queen Mary for a birthday gift. Queen Mary is president of the guild, and her birthday comes on the 26th of May.

This seems to be a practical way of showing our sympathy for the war babies. These articles will be sent directly to the Queen for distribution. Queen Mary organizes the guild and has personally supervised the distribution of clothing for incapacitated soldiers, their families, refugees and other deserving persons suffering because of the present war.

In a recent letter received in this country from the head of the guild, a special reference was made to the need of infants' wear.

I do not believe the reports of the large numbers of these expected babies can be greatly exaggerated, as this war is without precedent in the annals of history of the world, and this has always been one of the results of warfare.

Those who do not care to send infants' garments can send us cash contributions, with the request that we make use of these for the purpose of caring for these children. The guild sends no money abroad, making use of every cent in this country and sending only supplies.

My personal opinion is that we have no right to judge of the moral side of this question, as we are not on the ground and on account of the diversity of problems involved.

By MARY A. KNOBLAUCH.

Mrs. Charles Knoblauch, active in German and French relief work here among women and children who have been deprived of soldier husbands and fathers' support:

I am glad to observe from cable reports that "war babies" have been discovered outside the districts which have been invaded by the German armies.

For instance, recent reports now indicate that thousands of war babies will be born in London shortly, neither of whose parents have even gazed upon a German soldier, and many other happenings in this war, it is so ridiculous to place the blame upon the Germans alone. They are not guilty of all the crimes committed in this abhorrent disaster.

I greatly doubt many of the tales told of the tortured women in Belgium. In the first place, the Germans must have been pretty well occupied with fighting to have won so much territory since the beginning and to have held it against great odds.

In the second place, I don't believe Germany is anxious to breed a lot of little enemies, although I have heard it remarked that these intermarriages may do something toward cementing the nations of Europe, but I place little credence in such a possibility.

The war babies will represent three different classes—those of the war brides, women who were encouraged to marry by the English government and the Archbishop of Canterbury at the beginning of the war, offering as an inducement the suspension of the marriage fee; young women caught up by the hysteria of the movement, believing it a patriotic thing to bear "war children"; and the women who have been tortured by soldiers of the invading armies.

In any event, these children, regardless of the circumstances under which they will be born, will fill the yawning gaps in the fast-reducing ranks of citizens, and for this reason the governments should look after their support. I cannot see how any government can for a moment hesitate to assume this enormous responsibility which it has of its own volition brought upon itself.

## Italy's Time Limit for Austria Expires Today

Advices Reaching Rome Show Kaiser's Subjects Are Leaving by Hundreds—Steamer May Be Torpedoed Soon.

ROME, May 10.—Circumstantial reports are in circulation in governmental circles that Italy's time limit during which Austria must make a satisfactory reply to her demands expires at midnight.

If Austria has not conceded everything asked for by that time, the reports say, all negotiations will be broken off. The Italian officials refuse to confirm the reports, but it is certain that matters are again approaching a crisis.

**Change Their Attitude.**

The destruction of the Lusitania has resulted in many of the newspapers, who in the past have been lukewarm in their support of war suggestions, to change their attitude. Many of them now say that it is only a question of time when an Italian steamer will be torpedoed and the government is urged to take immediate action against Austria.

Advices from every part of Italy show that the Austrian and German subjects are leaving by the hundreds. Most of them have come from Rome, even the high church officials. Every train passing over the Swiss frontier is jammed with Austrians and Germans.

**Make Quick Getaway.**

Their consuls have been instructed to get them out of the country without delay and many have sacrificed long established businesses in order to leave. The frontier telephone service has been suspended by order of the Italian government. All troops are concentrated at strategic points, an Italian army of 600,000 being at Verona at the base of the Tyrolean Alps and twenty-five miles from the Austrian frontier.

BERLIN, May 10.—The German war office today declares that the Russians who have been invading Hungary have all been expelled, and the Russian forces that have been engaged south of Utsak pass have been compelled to retreat northward to escape annihilation.

The main German advance in the south is now engaging the Russians at every main crossing in western Galicia, and additional prisoners have been taken.

The war office says the Russians have made no effort to attack Libau, now in the hands of the Germans.

**Thinks Germany Is Near End of Her Resources**

MONTREAL, May 10.—Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, commander of the British second army in France, does not think there will be another winter campaign.

He made this statement in a speech he delivered to officers of the Canadian contingent just before that force was moved from Neuve Chapelle to Ypres.

"We know that Germany's reserves of fighting men are nearly exhausted," said Sir Horace. "They have one more reserve to draw on, and when this is trained and put in the field they will have used every available man. We are satisfied of this, and so is General Joffre."

**40-KNOT TORPEDO HIT LINER AT 1,000 YARDS**

United States Naval Officers at Review Discuss Sinking of the Lusitania.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The German torpedo or torpedoes that destroyed the Lusitania were fired at a range of not more than 1,000 yards, and the torpedoes themselves probably traveled at a speed in excess of forty knots. The submarine or submarines from which the weapons were discharged were submerged and not more than fifteen feet, and they had plenty of time to get the exact range before the torpedoes were discharged. Furthermore, the torpedoes were of the most modern and powerful type, and of the highest possible speed.

That is the opinion of many of the officers of the torpedo flotillas now in the Hudson river, all of whom have closely followed the German submarine activities since the under-water war against belligerent and neutral commerce was started by the Germans several months ago.

The extreme range of a torpedo, it was explained by these officers, is about 4,000 yards; but the evidence to be had indicates that all the German submarine war is being done at short range, perhaps less than 1,000 yards. At the less range the speed of the torpedoes is greater, and the aim correspondingly more accurate. At the 4,000-yard range the speed of a modern torpedo should be between 27 and 30 knots; at 3,000 yards about 32 knots, and at 2,000 yards between 33 and 34 knots. At less ranges the speed may vary from 35 to more than 40 knots.

Next comes the explosive. The officers in Charles W. Dornville-Fife's book entitled "Submarine Engineering of Today" there is a chapter on "The Life of a Torpedo," which describes in understandable language and in a correct way these terrible missiles.

**Torpedoes 14 to 19 Feet Long.**

"A first-class battleship takes the best part of three years to build, and may cost anything from £1,000,000 upward," the author writes. "It is ponderous, slow, and it can be sent to the bottom of the sea in but a few minutes if struck by a torpedo."

"The modern torpedo varies in length from fourteen to nineteen feet, and weighs up to half a ton. It has an extreme range of 4,000 yards. The blunt nose is 22 inches in diameter, is the business end of the torpedo, and contains the dry and wet gunpowder and the fulminate of mercury necessary for the explosion. Behind the explosive head is the air chamber to hold the compressed air by which motive power is furnished. Then we come to the search chamber or 'brain' of the weapon, which contains most marvelous mechanism for directing and controlling the machine. Next comes the engine room, and, at the tail of the torpedo, the buoyancy chamber."

"The moment a torpedo is used for practice a new phase of its life begins. Like a boy first going to school, a record is started of its conduct. It has already been given a distinctive number, and at the top of each record or 'history sheet,' as they are more often called, this will be below the number entered the number of times it has been fired and any eccentricities which have been noticed during its progress through the water. It is a curious fact that no two torpedoes have ever been constructed exactly similar. Each one is always found to have some little peculiarity when traveling through the water. One will turn slightly to the left, another to the right, or sink in the water lower than is usual."

"Every one of these little peculiarities is indulged in by the torpedo is noted in the history sheet and referred to before the weapon is again fired. By this means all the slight defects can be allowed for and a much more accurate aim obtained. It is the duty of the torpedo lieutenant to make up all the 'history sheets' on a vessel, and he may be almost looked upon as a schoolmaster with a lot of small children to understand and manage. Sometimes, but not often during trials, a torpedo is lost. Perhaps days afterward the truant turns up, either washed ashore or fished in by some fisherman after having torn their nets to pieces."

**Propulsion and Sinking.**

"A small chamber in the torpedo carries compressed air weighing about nine stones. This helps to sink it to the required depth after it has entered the water. This air, escaping from the chamber by means of a regulating valve, drives the engine at a high rate of speed, which is almost uniform throughout the trip from the tube to the target. The engine turns two screw propellers at the tail of the torpedo. These revolve on the same axis, but in opposite directions, the object being to give stability to the weapon—a necessary thing inasmuch as it has no keel and would rotate if it were driven by a single screw."

"The steering is effected by vertical rudders, which keep the torpedo in the required direction, while the proper depth in the water—usually from ten feet to fourteen feet—is maintained by horizontal rudders. The torpedo is kept submerged by means of the balance chamber, and is controlled in its steering by the wonderful instrument known as the gyroscope."

"So marvelous is its mechanism that in favorable circumstances it can be well aimed, may be depended upon to strike within a yard or two of the spot aimed at. Briefly described, the gyroscope is a rotating wheel which automatically controls the torpedo's course."

"The method of firing a torpedo is very much like that of discharging a gun. It is expelled from a torpedo tube by compressed air. Upon reaching the water the torpedo is driven by its screws in the required direction. Its course is guided by a very ingenious invention called a 'torpedo director.' This is a little brass instrument fitted with 'sights' like a gun. When the sights are aligned on the enemy the officer in charge presses a key, and electricity causes the torpedo to be fired. 'Nearly every ship in the British navy is fitted with tubes and carries a number of torpedoes. There are two kinds of tubes, above and below the water line. The latter are much safer to work with, and have been found more effective in water type being very liable to be struck just as a torpedo is being discharged."

**EXILED DOG DIES OF BROKEN HEART**

Little Girl's Pet Crept to Her Room When Sentenced By Her Father to Staten Island.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Surrounded by her little friends Edna Gillman, eight years old, daughter of Edward G. Gillman, owner of the old Bronx Inn at Clason Point, in the Bronx, buried her pet dog, which she said had died of a broken heart.

The day after Edna was born, Mr. Gillman presented to her a Scotch collie puppy. The little girl and the dog grew up together, and when four years old the faithful animal saved Edna from drowning in Long Island Sound.

Not appeared to be ailing last week, and Edna said she overheard her father say that he was to send the dog to Staten Island. Edna took Dot to her bedroom and told Dot to run away and come back every now and then to see her.

The animal disappeared on Wednesday and returned Friday. Creeping up to the room of her mistress she died. After the dog's funeral Edna said: "Dot died of a broken heart because she couldn't stay with us any more."

**Rear Admiral Potter 65.**

WHITEHALL, N. Y., May 10.—Rear Admiral William C. Potter, U. S. A., retired, celebrated his sixty-fifth birthday today. He was adorned for signal bravery during the Spanish-American war.

## WILL FLEET ABANDON ITS TRIP TO PACIFIC?

Speculation Rife as to Plans Because of Grave International Situation.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Governor Goethals conferred this afternoon on the question of whether the Atlantic fleet can safely pass the canal to the Pacific.

Following the conference it became known that Governor Goethals did not give the Secretary reassuring advice on that question. On the contrary, the information he gave the Secretary was such as to indicate strongly that the Government will not take the risk of sending the fleet.

If it is not sent, the conditions in the canal will be given as a reason in all likelihood, but it is plain there will be pressure not to send it in any event if the international tension continues.

Governor Goethals did not say the fleet was going through the canal drawing less than thirty feet, that the channel was of this depth at its shallowest, that dredging was going on and it might be possible the depth would be ample for the warships in July. The lack of storage facilities for coal on the canal, he indicated, was a hindrance.

Will the Atlantic fleet, in view of the sinking of the Lusitania and the recent developments, be sent to the Pacific affecting the relations of this country and Germany take its contemplated trip to the Pacific?

This is one of the many interesting questions raised by the gravity of the international situation. Speculation is rife whether the fleet will go through the canal to the Pacific coast.

Gov. George W. Goethals has arrived here from the Canal Zone. In addition to taking up various matters with Secretary of War Garrison, he will confer with Secretary Daniels on the feasibility of sending the fleet to the Pacific.

He has also taken up the question of the canal in safety. So far, he has avoided committing himself to any assurance that the fleet can pass safely as usual.

Not long ago, it developed that many naval experts feared that part of the fleet might be blocked by the canal and part might be blocked. But the President and Secretary Daniels took the view that the trip should be made.

Now, it is felt that the trip of the fleet to the Pacific is not contingent on the conditions of navigation in the canal merely. In other words, it is felt that the Government will have to weigh the situation as between this country and Germany and determine whether this makes it wise to send the fleet.

It is true it was not the purpose to send the fleet until July, but it is impossible to foresee whether the present intense international strain will exist then.

**SING SING WHISTLES WHEN ITS TEAM WINS**

Some Kind of Noise Just Had to Be Made in Lucky Seventh.

OSBURN, N. Y., May 10.—In a "noiseless" baseball game here yesterday the Sing Sing prisoners showed their silent scorn for the protest of the Osburn village trustees against their cheering and against Sunday baseball. They also won their game from the St. Augustine Athletic Association team by the score of 4 to 1, making the second victory from that team and the third victory in the four games they have played.

The prisoners sat life a deaf mute school until the seventh inning, when the Sing Sing batter drove in the deciding run with a clean hit in a tight place; then everybody whistled and the Osburns offered no protest. The score had been tied from the first inning, when both teams scored two runs. By the first inning each scored a run. By the time for the seventh inning "stretch" things were getting about as intense as human nature can stand without a safety valve, and when the runner crossed the plate with the winning run the prisoners had to let go.

The St. Augustine team was not able to overcome the cheering and the game closed without any more scoring.

To take the place of the cheering the prison band played between innings. The six selections were all of sacred music.

Charles Johnson, deputy warden, in charge during the absence of Thomas Mott Osborne, warden of Sing Sing, turned away the village people who came to see the game, which had been well advertised on account of the protest of the village trustees.

**Plowed Up \$500.**

RUTHERFORD, N. C., May 10.—While plowing on the farm of Hawkins Haykins, in Johnston county, Richard Brewer uncovered \$500 in coin, nearly all in gold, which is supposed to have been buried many years. Strange to say, the landowner, according to the report, laid no claim to the money, but allowed the finder to keep it.

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## BIG PROGRAM FOR HORSE SHOW TODAY

Seventeen Events Will Be Judged—Judge Moore in Tanbark Arena Early This Morning.

Scores of exhibitors "schooling" famous horses to be shown in today's classes began the second day of the National Capital Horse Show at day-break.

Judge William H. Moore, known as a peer of harness horse exhibitors on both sides of the Atlantic, was among those in the tanbark arena before sunrise. As soon as the famous horseman entered the ring with a pair of his high steppeers he and his turnout were the cynosure of all eyes.

Others in the ring were Ralph Coffin, Melvin Hase, Clay Bailey, Dr. R. L. Humphrey, Miss Ella F. Ivers, Gerald Hanley, Mrs. Allen Potts and nearly every manager of the "millionaire" stables quartered at the show grounds.

**17 Classes On Today's Card.**

There are seventeen classes on the card for today, the spectacular features scheduled being the McMurray Cup hunters' event, the open-to-all event for hunters, the model chasers, the middle and heavyweight green hunters, and the "pair" (hunters) class.

If there is one problem scheduled for the judges to decide during the show it will be the open-to-all hunters class in which there will be seen more than two score of the most famous jumping horses in the country. Some of the exhibitors would rather win this class than any other of the show.

Edward B. McLean's Alarm, winner of scores of blue ribbons in all parts of the country; Ravello, of the McLean stable; Ironside, of the Hanley stable; Sir Dixon, Capt. William F. Mitchell's wonderful high jumper; Masterpiece, entered by Ralph Coffin, first whip of the Riding and Hunt Club, and other animals of similar caliber will be seen in this class. The class will be called at 1:30.

**Washingtonians With Entries.**

Among the Washingtonians who will show horses in the open-to-all hunters class are Miss Helen Buchanan, who will be seen riding Katydidd and Blue Ridge, a recent addition to her stable; Melvin C. Hazen, who will ride three from his stable, Richmond, Estelle, and Virginia Boy; Miss Mildred Greble, on Prince Henry; Lieut. Ed. St. J. Greble.

**Most Old People Are Constipated**

The wear of years impairs the action of the bowels. With advancing age people are disposed to restricted activity and exercise, which is responsible for the constipated condition of most old folks. The digestive organs are more sensitive to the demands made upon them and rebel more quickly.

A mild, effective remedy for constipation, and one that is especially suited to the needs of elderly people, women and children, is the combination of simple laxative herbs with pepsin that is sold in drug stores under the name of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin. A free trial bottle can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 452 Washington St., Monticello, Ill.

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on Danzler; Lieut. John M. Eager, on Forget-Me-Not; Miss Lucie Hall, on Killarney; Miss Lucy K. Siddons, on Springfield, Royalty, and Strongheart; and Thomas Bones, on White Sox.

Many of the popular army officers stationed about Washington will be seen in the army team class, which will bring the day's events to a close. Fort Myer will send three teams to compete in this class. These teams will be captained by Lieut. Paul D. Carlisle, Lieut. John G. Winter, and Capt. W. D. Forsyth. Major Manus McCloskey, of the Second Battalion, Third Field Artillery, will captain a fourth team, and Lieut. Gerald T. Hanley will be seen at the head of his famous team, Lassie, Hiss and Lenora.

One of the delightful social features since the inauguration of horse week

was the park ride and luncheon given by William P. Eno, one of the vice presidents of the show association, yesterday. The riders started from the Washington Riding and Hunt Club yesterday morning, and after a ride through Rock Creek Park returned to the club for luncheon at 2.

Of several minor accidents during the show, the most unusual was late yesterday, when a colored boy who was schooling a horse in the ring was rolled on repeatedly after the mount had fallen. He gave his name as the Emergency Hospital as Willie Jackson. He was unconscious when picked up. Several hours later the boy, much to the surprise of everyone, put in his appearance and heard groups all about him talking of the "man who had been killed" a few hours previously.

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